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AMPREMENTS THIS EVENTUG FROADWAY THEATER, Broadway-Tight Rorn Page

RESLOS GARDEN, Broadway-THE HARVEST HORE-LE BOWERY FURATER, Sewery-THE BEITHE SLAVE-TO

EGRYOU'S NEW THRATAE Broadway, opposite Boad at

MALLACE'S THEATRE, STOREWAY-CANDLE-WILFUT

LABRA RERUES THRATER 5M Broadway-Mary AGADENT OF MUSIC, Fourierth st. -- ITALIAN OFERA-

BERTYN'S ANGRICAN MUSEUM, Broadway After Burner Burns and Weongs of Woman-Padot int Erren CHO. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Bread MUCHINET'S SERENA DERS. 555 Breadway-Eveloplas

MECHANICS' HALL, 472 Breadway-Nagao Manor

10. 327 BROADWAY, opposite the Broadway Theatre

New York, Monday, February 9, 1657.

Malis for Europe. Cunard steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, will leave Buston on Wednesday, at poon, for Liverpool. The European melis will close in this city at half-

The European edition of the HERALD, printed in French and English, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, stapence

Subscriptions and advertisement for any edition of the pinous in Europe -

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John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East

m. & European Express Co., 21 Rue Cornelle.

The contents of the European edition of the HERALI the office during the previous week, and up to the hour

The investigation of the Bond street murder was ontinued yesterday, and notwithstanding the in element weather the attendance of spectators was as merous as on any previous occasion. The evidence given by the witnesses examined yesterday contains several very important points, an analysis of which may be found in the editorial columns.

Our latest despatches from Washington mention the name of Judge Black, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in connection with the Premiership. Senator Bright, of Indiana, is strongly pressed by the Washington financiers for the post of Secretary of the Treasury.

Commodores Lavalette and Stringbam, and Captoin McCluney, have been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy a Court of Inquiry, under the recent act of Congress. The court will meet in Washington on the 20th inst.

Lieutenant Fleming, late of the brig Bainbridge, has been dismissed from the naval service, in pursuance of the sentence of the Court Martial recently held in Philadelphia.

On Saturday last, before a special committee of the Board of Councilmen, the examination was entered upon in the case of the complaints brought against the Manhaltan Gas Company, of sendering exorbitant bills to gas consumers for gas. It will be remembered that this gas company not long since reduced the price of their gas from three dollars to two dollars and a half per one thousand cubic feet. It is now charged that since the redu sion in price the bills to consumers largely exceeded previous bills for the same period of time. The subject merits special and rigid inquiry, as not only interesting pecuniarily citizens generally, but as laying the basis of protection against the power of abus vested in all large monopolies. Elsewhere will be found a report of the opening proceedings and the evidence of Mr. Roome, the President of the Manhattan Gas Company, thus far taken.

A meeting of representatives from thirty of the leading fire insurance companies of this city was held in Wall street last Saturday, to take some action upon the defective manner in which heaters and hot air furnaces are put in houses in New York with a view to having them built in a more satis factory and less dangerous way hereafter, as it has been found that very many of the fires of last winter were caused by the heaters and furnaces. It was proposed to raise the rate of premiums ten per cent on all stores using them, and besides, endeaver to induce the Legislature to pass a law prescribing the manner in which they should be put in in future. The subject is an important one, and we give the proposed law and the action of the meeting in full elecwhere.

We have files from Bermuda to the 29th ultimo There is no local news. Cholera had appeared at Berbice and Demarara. The Barbadoes West Indian of the 9th says:-The news of the appearance of cholers in the hospital of Georgetown, Demarara was brought here by her Majesty's steamer Perse verance, which had taken down a detachment of black troops, whom it was not thought prudent to land. The Georgetown (Demarara) Colonist of the 26 ult. says:-Although the epidemic is not spreading, it still continues with some virulence in onlocality.

The value of foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending 6th inst., amounted

The Governor General of Canada has issued his proclamation summoning the Provincial Parliament o meet at Toronto on the 26th of the present m with.

The attempt on Saturday to force a passage through the ice of the East river into Long Island Sound proved unsuccessful. The steamer State of Maine, of the Stonington line, proceeded a shor distance above Hellgate, but was compelled to return. The mild weather which has prevailed for the past few days, and a condinuance of conion showers of rain such as fell yesterday, will, how ever, soon clear the channel of all obstructions.

Watery weather is rarely attractive, but it is indicaputable that the humid atmosphere with which we have been favored for the past week is quite popular. It has proved in the highest degree usefulclearing away the snow and ice, revealing the cobble stones and sidewalks, carrying off the deposites of muck, rendering pedestrianism tolerably safe though dirty, and saving no small amount in the wear and tear of horse flesh. The low fetters that have so long held in bondage the bays and rivers are losing their hold, under the combined influence of rain and contherly winds. The telegraph informs us that at Troy the Hudson burst from its long imprisonment, and swept like a flood towards the ocean. The docks at Troy were resterday covered with water to the depth of six feet. The Schuyikili is a freshet. The destruction of property by these overflows will doubtless be immense. But little ice remained in the Ohio at last accounts, and in a few days the river will be in fine condition for navigation. The Delawate is open-at least sufficiently so to enable ! wrong are thus confounded in the minds of the

the lines of steamers be tween Philadelphia and New York to resume their regular trips.

The annexed table shows the temperat streephere in New York during the past week, the range of the barometer, the variation of the wind ourrents, and the state of the weather at three periode during each day, vis: at 9 A. M., and 3 and

Dan of the West	Daw of the Month	9 A. M.			5 P. M.			9 P. M.			15	K
		Barometer	Thermometer.	Pr. R	Baromaler	Thermonder	Wind	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	no" point, nigh	
Sat Sun Men	31	30.33 30.14 30.39	32 20	E W	20.00 30.14 30.33	54 34 35	N. E.	30 00 30 14 50.33	35 29 15	N.W.	30 16 16	-
Wed. Thur. Frid.	4067	30.63 30.61 30.61	33404039	S. E. E.	30.53 30.61 30.61 30.61	39 35 50 54	W. N. E. B.	30.61 30.61 30.61	38.38	W. E. E.	27 82 36	

bi clear.
Sounday—Morning, afternoon and night clear.
Monday—Morning, afternoon and night clear.
Tweeday—Morning, afternoon and night clear.
Wedneeday—Morning and afternoon cloudy; night rain.
Thursday—Morning cloudy; afternoon and night foggv.
Priday—Morning foggy; afternoon cloudy; night hazy.
Saturday—Morning foggy: afternoon cloudy.

The cotton market was sollve on Saturday, and the sales or the day footed up about 6,000 baies, closing at an advance of about %c. We now quote midding Uplands at 13%c, and midding Orleans do., at 18%c. The stock of cales were made to a fair extent at steady prices. The stock of wheat was also light, and the reocipts limited, which caused holders to demand very full prices, which checked sales. A cargo of Michigan red sold at \$1.68. forn was more active, and the sales were more freely made, at 70c., from store, for Western mixed. Pork was n light request, and prices favored purchasers. Sugars were frm. with rather more doing, including parcels of green and moiado, for refining. Coffee was more active, with suice of Ric chiefly at 10c. a 10%c. Freights were without change of importance. A private despatch re-ocived on Saturday from Baltimere stated that navigation would be resumed on Monday.

Camers of Crime to New York-Moral of the Bond Street Murder.

The theory started by the I dependent and other religious papers, to account for the frequent perpetration of atrocities like that which has just taken place in Bond street, is so suggestive from its very innocence that we cannot help pursaing further the speculations to which it leads. Our reverend cotemporaries, in the self-confidence of their own good works, attribute the blame of hese evil deeds to the defective organization of our municipal institutions, and shut their eyes to a variety of other causes, some of them affecting themselves, which equally contribute to swell the catalogue of crime. There certainly never was a case which afford

ed less basis for such an assumption than this murder of Dr. Burdell. It is one of those crimes which will occur, and do continually occur, in communities whose police and judicial organization is the most perfect, and where punishment follows with most certainty the off-nce. It will not be disputed that both in England and in France the preventive principle, so far as mere physical restraint is concerned, is carried to its highest degree of effectiveness. And yet, in both these countries we have witnessed within the last few years an aggravation in the character and number of these crimes which has imparted to them somewhat of the features of a social epidemic. There never was a period, in fact, in the criminal annals of Great Britain which has been marked by so many poisonings and assassinations, resulting from pure cupidity; whilst in France, the number of murders attributable to the same cause is stated to be fearfully on the increase. The inevitable deduction from these facts is, that in proportion as a community approaches its highest point of social development, crimes of this character will keep pace with it, insamuch as the necessities engendered by luxurious tastes must be gratified at any cost. In the middle ages assassinations were, generally speaking, committed from motives of political or personal vengeance. The footpad or highwayman, in relieving the passenger of his purse rarely resorted to vice lence unless resistance were offered. Still less frequently did people hear of those cold blooded midnight murders, in which men were despatched by the knife or by poison for the sake of their gold. It has been reserved for our times to give to crimes of this character a permanent place on our calendars, and to shock the world by the spectacle of atrocities dictated by the vilest and pasest of objects.

To trace such crimes, common as they are at the present day amongst communities equally civilized with ourselves, to a cause which has no uniform application, seems to us neither very philosophical nor very accurate. Are there no other influences at work to account for anamolies

We are aware that we shall be accused of the infidelity attributed to all practical minds, when we assert that the clergy of all denominations are in some degree to blame for the condition of society which engenders such evils. And yet, with the fear of this charge before our eyes, we do not hesitate to reiterate a conviction to which we have but too frequently had occasion to give expression. Who that has watched the course of the "shining lights" of the different religious denominations for the last dozen years, but is forced to the reflection, that the christianity which these men teach has but little resemblance to the chastening, the elevating and benign doctrines inculcated by the Great Master whom they profess to serve? Their christianity is a dry. soulless and technical creed, and not a religion of peace, charity and good will amongst men. It is a christianity in which the "pulpit drum ecclesiastic" and the click of the Sharpe rifle are heard as substitutes for the voice of gentle reproof to the sinner, and of hope and encouragement to the penitent. Unlike the good pastor of Chaucer, who conducted his flock to heaven by a silken thread, the parsons of our day deal in polemical bitterness and harsh condemnations of those who differ with them. Out of such seed what fruit are we to expect? A low tone of public morality and the prevalence of crime in quarters where ignorance and poverty cannot be said to exist, are

the results that we must look for. To attribute solely to the indifference of the clergy the existing demoralization, would, however, be as little just as is their desire to fasten it on the defects of our local institutions. There are other coincident causes which contribute to it. Amongst these the most fruitful is unquestionably the vicious character of the plays which it is now the fashion to produce on our stage. Instead of the old staple dramas, which, if they had no very striking moral, did not at least violate the decencies and proprieties of life, modern taste calls for the dramatic monstrosities with which the French and Germans love to stimulate their morbid tasces. In these plays all the natural ties and relations of life are distorted in the effort to produce startling effects; and the further from nature the author departs the greater chance he has of a popular success. Where the principles of right and

spectators, how is it possible that the fruits of the essons thus insidiously inculcated should not exhibit themselves in their conduct? Every one recollects the impulse that was given to crime in London by the production of Jack Sheppard. With like influences at work amongst us, we cannet expect to escape the moral penalties which invariably follow in their train.

There is another influence to which the prevailing depravity may be traced, but which, unfortunately, is of a more general and permanent character. We allude to the peculiarity of our social tastes, which induces us to live in herds, instead of in families, like other communities. We believe that nothing tends more to break down the barriers of morality than the indiscriminate association of the sexes which takes place in our boarding houses and hotels. The habits of the house in which the unfortunate Burdell met his fate, are, it is to be feared, but too common a sample of the morais of many of the places. With the facilities for sin afforded by them, it is not to be wondered at that the marriage tie should prove but a delusion, and that the relations of parents and children should not endure much beyond childhood. Of the effect of such influences upon society in general it is unnecessary for us to speak. They are patent to us in the desertions, the adultries, the forgeries and the assassinations which daily take place, not only amongst the peer, but amongst the well born and educated.

GENERAL SCOTT AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR. We have received from Washington a part (160 pages) of the printed document of the salt and pepper, or rather saltpetre, correspondence between General Scott and the War Office, "relating to the payments and allowances which have been made, and to the claims which have been disallowed to Brevet Lieutenant General Scott, from the time when he joined the army serving in Mexico up to Dec. 1, 1856." In these 160 printed pages received, we discover nothing very remarkable or interesting except the bills of General Scott's confidential expenses in Mexico, which we give elsewhere in these columns. These items show the importance of the hard cash in clearing the way for the operations of armies. The item of ten thousand dollars to "- and -." two distinguished Mexican officers no doubt, is particularly suggestive of the patriotism, honor and utility of bribery in some cases, as contrasted with other cases. Between bribing a member of our own government and a member of a government with which we are at war, there is, in fact, as wide a distinction as between throat cutting on private

and on public account. The controversy upon the disputed claims and allowances demanded by General Scott, per centages or disbursements, &c., as far as we have i in the 160 printed pages received, extends from November, 1854, down to January, 1856; but the cream of the correspondence has yet to come. It appears to have taken the General-in-Chief and the Secretary of War from fifteen to eighteen menths to warm up beyond the cool bougdaries of official propriety into the flerce excitement of ungovernable rage—an excite ment which is deplorable in regard to Gen. Scott, and disgraceful in reference to the Secretary of War. Under the spoils policy of this Pierce administration, millions upon millions of money have been wasted in various spoils and plunder schemes, and yet the President and his Cabinet have been wrangling with and worrying Gen Scott, since 1854, upon a matter of a few thou sand dollars of claims and allowances, which they contend should not be paid. Congress should ong ago have put an end to this miserable penny wise and pound foolish quarrel with Gen. Scott by voting him, in a special bill, every cent of his army claims and allowances, which are reason able and economical enough, in all conscience. They should have done more. In the same bill they should have voted the distinguished soldier who has done so much for the honor, glory and prosperity of the country, a gratuity of one or two hundred thousand dollars. It is not yet too late to do something of the kind. But in any event, it is to be hoped that Congress will settle this controversey by voting to Gen. Scott every cent of the claims which have been disputed, and something extra, to which he is clearly entitled. but which he does not claim.

WAGON ROADS TO THE PACIFIC-A GOOD Br.L.-A bill has passed to its third reading in the House of Representatives, appropriating \$300,000 for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearney, in Nebraska, via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to the eastern boundary line of California, near Honey Lakethe said road to connect with and form an extension of the road already authorized from Port Ridgely to the aforesaid South Pass. The sum of \$200,000 is also appropriated for the construc tion of a wagon road from El Paso to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of Gila river; and \$50,000 for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Independence, New Mexico, to the Colorado river. These are practical and useful appropriations They contribute directly to available lines of ommunication between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific ocean. Let these roads include the digging of wells for water at convenient stations in the deserts to be crossed, and military stations here and there, at points affording a man gin of soil capable of cultivation, and then, with a plentiful supply of camels, we shall scarcely feel the necessity of a Pacific Railroad for fifty years to come. At all events, as it may require that length of time to build the railroad, even by the shortest route, it is proper that Congress should at once give us the several government wagon roads proposed in the aforesaid bill .

PERSEVERANCE AND FAITH WILL REMOVE Mountains.-Notwithstanding the tremendous onslaught that has been made upon Mrs. MacMahon, who made her debut at the Academy about three weeks ago-in spite of the cold term, and the snow term, and the slush term, and the mud term, the Bond street tragedy, and other matters tending to depress public amusements she has continued to act at the Chambers street theatre every night since. Her perseverance, or energy, or something else, has absolutely had such an excellent effect upon some of her assailants, including the Sunday papers, that they have changed their eninions about her acting. The same journals which indignantly ordered her off the stage now give her very nice, pleasant puffs, which, under the circumstances, are worth-well, the current rates. If Mrs. MacMahon should continue a while longer, we may expect to hear that she "exudes the electricity of genius," or that the "palpitates with perturbed perceptiveness of mental vitality," or some equally luminous remark. Mrs. MacMahon is one of the most remarkable women we ever heard of. Her faith. courage, perseverance and energy are wonderful. and she certainly means to deserve success, if she called command if.

The Present Aspect of the Burdell Case. The inquest in the case of Doctor Burdell, the victim of the late horrible murder in Bond street, beld a short session yesterday, when several witnesses were examined. The daughters of Mrs. Cunningham were again before the jury. Nothing material was obtained from either of them. The vounger daughter, when questioned as to whether she had seen any blood upon any of the garments of her mother or sister, complained of illness and was allowed to retire from the room. In the same way one of the sons of Mrs. Cunningham set up a great howl, on Saturday, when his examination approximated a material point of the ease. Not intending to be harsh, we must say that a good deal of this looks like humbug Here has a great crime been committed. Thes persons may not be able to tell us anything about the act itself, but they do know something of the relations between the Doctor and their mother They must tell us all these things at some time or other; and if they believe in their mother innocence they will have no objection to do so now. At any rate, we must have no more humbug or nonsense with them. It is not a time for flippancy on the part of one, or for a show of mock sensibility by the other. It seems now as if all the Cunninghams had tacitly agreed to say as little as possible, falling back upon the asser tion that they know nothing of the murder, per se The jury is not investigating the body of the crime. The evidence is deficient in physical circumstances, but the moral proof bears strongly against certain parties. The only clue so far ob tained to the murderers is that some of the people in the house had a motive to kill him. The testimony of these young women would, if freely given go far to show the strength of that motive and the causes which produced the peculiar state of feeling between the Doctor and the other parties residing in the house. It is possible that the case of Mrs. Cunningham may be damaged

it will be if they do not. We have now before us the testimony taken during nine days of investigation. The inevitable conclusions to be drawn from the present aspeof the testimony are as follows :-

should her daughters speak out-it is certain that

1. That the Doctor was murdered with malice aforethought.

This is proven by the number and character of the wounds, the stillness with which the act was accomplished, and the careful way in which the marderers have destroyed all physical clues to their identity.

2. That the act was committed just before midnight and immediately after the Doctor entered his apartments.

The time is fixed by two witnesses, one of whom heard the cry of "murder" at about eleven, and another who saw a man answering the general description of the Doctor enter the house at about the same hour.

4. That the act was committed by some persons resident in the house, or introduced for the purpose.

5. That the motive was not that of robbery or direct personal gain, but that the act was insti gated by jealousy, hatred, revenge, disappointed ambition and a hope of obtaining, ultimately, some portion of the victim's estate, which he might prevent if he were allowed to live.

6. That the passions above enumerated arstronger with women than with men-a woman when she is bad, being thoroughly so, because society will not believe that she can repent and reform; and therefore there is no encouragement for her to do so.

7. That no man would be likely to inflict fifteen stabs-nearly all fatal-upon the body of his victim. A slighted woman might do so. 8. That Mrs. Cunningham had a motive to do

the Doctor a mischief. She was extremely jealous. She set spies upon him. She listened to his conversations with his confidential friends, She visited brothels to obtain testimony infidelity. She set every one in the house against him. She twice renewed a suit for breach of promise against him. She attempts to prove a doubtful marriage with him. All relations of friendship between the parties have been broken off for two months before the murder, and the Doctor is so far afraid that he will be murdered by her or her friends that he will not eat or drink in the house, and begs a friend to come and live with him. There is no eye so sharp, no intellect so acute, as that of a jealous, intriguing woman. No movement of Bardell's escaped the observation of his pursuer. She knew of all his movements. She peered into his private papers, and stole from his pocket the key of his safe. The quarrel between them was bitter and irreconcilable. For more than two months Burdell led this terrible life. He made his will, leaving his property to his brothers, cousins, nephews and nieces. Children he had none. Wife he had none, by his own account. He resolved to get rid of his mistress as soon as possible. The time arrived when tenants not leaseholders give notice to the landlord of their intentions-whether they intend to remain or to move after the first of M.yand the landlord signifies his wishes in regard to the same matter. Mrs. Cunningham's footfall was always about the Doctor's door; she beard everything. She heard of the will. She heard, on the very Friday of the murder, the Doctor ask his friend Blaisdell to take the house. She heard on the same day the partial agreement between Burdell and Mrs. Stansbury. She knew that if Blaisdell did not take the house, the lease with the Stansburys would be signed on the next day. On that Friday the points of the situation culminated. On one side was Burdell, weak physically, a coward who would " not fight a boy ten years old." but firmly resolved to get rid of this weman, of whom he first became jealous-then disgusted-then afraid. On the other an avaricious, revengeful intriquante who has been playing a desperate game and has been beaten at every point; one who may daily expect to be driven with her children and her electnosynary attachés into the street.

9. The statement Mrs. Cunningham has made in reference to the marriage has been everthrown by the evidence of her own attorney who testified yesterday that three or four weeks after the breach of promise suit had been discontinued she applied to have it brought up again. The certificate produced by Mrs. Cunningham indicated that the pretended marriage took place only one week after the discontinuance of the

10. She gave, late in January, a general release to Doctor Burdell (see report), and in it she agrees to give up the house on the first of May. This is the climax. Her defeat is complete. She is the woman scorned, like whom, the poet talls us, hell has no fury.

Such is the position of affairs when Blaisdell leaves Burdell at four on the afternoon of Feiday. The next morning Burdell is found with fitteen wounds on his dead body, and his mistrass fourishes a marriage certificate in the face of the | TRE LATEST NEWS. world.

So stands the case against Mrs. Cunningham We do not say that these conclusions drawn from the evidence prove that she is guilty. We do not pretend to argue that she may not be able to explain them so far as to satisfy every unprejudiced mind that she is entirely innocent; but we do say that what we have given above is a fair view of the present aspect of the case The movements of Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel during the past five or six weeks have been very suspicious; and if they can explain all the circumstances bearing against them, there are plenty of means of communication with the public. Let any one who knows anything of the whereabouts of the victim, or any of the suspected parties, on the evening of the murder, make a clean breast of it. Let the suspected parties themselves do this. It must come out sooner or later. At present Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham have been tried and convicted by half the reading community, while the other half is forced to the conclusion, from the conduct of the parties before the murder and since it was discovered. that there is just ground for suspicion against them. If they can show that no spot of Burdell's blood rests on their heads, let them do so.

How to Manage a Newspaper.-One of our amiable cotemporaries-the Times-which has chiefly distinguished itself by feeble attempts to rival the HERALD in obtaining the earliest, fullest and most accurate accounts of all matters of public interest, and which has made some amusing blunders in this way, has lately capped the climax of absurdity, in an editorial summary of the evidence in the case of Dr. Burdell, which was its last imitation of the HERALD. To show how splendidly this was done we give the following extracts from the Times of Saturday:-

Q. Where do you live, sir? A. No. 55 Elizabeth

street.

Q What is your business, sir? A. Carpenter.

Q What business did you do for Dr. Burdell? A. Jobbug, repairing and fixing in this house.

Q. When were you last employed by him? A. A month
ago—five weeks ago—about the holidays.

Q. For what purpose? A He seat for me.

Q To repair a lock, wasn'tit? A. No, to got on a new
lock; I recommended Valentine & Butler's rotary lock—a
hypelas proof lock.

cock; I recommended Vaientine & Butler's rotary lock—a burgiar proof lock.

Q. On what door of the house was it? A The hell door.

Q. Did you hear since who murdered him? A No, sir; but I know the lock was a burgiar proof lock.

CORONE.—That is what I was going to inquire about, whether it could be opened like any common lock, with a key like the one made for it? A No, sir, it is not; the owner would risk his life on it; it it varied a hair from the original key, or the key made for it, it would be an impossibility to open it; he (Dr. Burdeil) expressed himself as delighted with the lock as he did not believe any one could get in; it said, "No, sir, I would risk my life on it;" nobody ever could get into the street well without the key; the slightest touch on the key opens the door, but you might turn the handle forever without opening it.

door, but you might turn the handle forever without opening it.

Q. But anybody else could make a key if they had a pattern? A. No, sir, unless they had the look; it (the key) might vary slightly, and they bould not get in.

[In reply to questions as to whether Bardell had any enemies about the house }

COMONNE—Did anybody out of this house threaten to do him an injury? A. Not to my knowledge, he had a very streus difficulty with a man by the name of Evans, in Broadway, on account of a robbery; he had his scorecary robbed at one time, and had Evans up; I believe Evans is in State prison now in Virginia.

A Jusca—Did I unceratand you to say that a person in the front room or on the stairs would have heard it? A. I think any person below or above might have neard it. A Jusca—He didn't speak in a private manner at all?

A No, sir.

ithink any percent A JUREA.—He didn't speak in a private A JUREA.—He didn't speak in a private A No, sir.

JUROR.—His manner of speaking was nearly as I speak now? A A about the same; I think the most serious difficulties he ever had were with the members of his own children he ever had were with the members of his own

now? A. About the same; I think the most serious difficulties he ever had were with the members of his own
tamily.

Juone—You don't know that Evans ever threatened
gny revenge? A. He never did to me, but I have heard
that he had done so.

Juone—Never did to you? A. I never spoke to him.

JUONE—Never did to you? A. I never spoke to him.

JUNONE—You have heard he threatened revenge? A.

The Dector has told me.

JUNONE—What was be convicted of? A. I think it was
burglary or forgery; I don't know which.

JUNONE—You think he is in Virginia? A. I think he is;
I know he was taken there; whether he has ever got at
liberty or not I do not know.

JUNONE—He is well known to the New York police, I
uppers? A. I don't krow

Cokoner—He says he is in Virginia. A. I do not know.

JUNONE—He says he is in Virginia.

Cokon see—Led me sak. Was he in Virginia last month?

A. I stated he was in prison in Virginia. I think; I did not
state that he is, but it is my impression that he is still
there.

EXTRACTS FROM ELCTORIAL IN THE SAME PAPER.

It has been reported that some years ago he was in-tirumental in sending to State prison a man who had sommitted a lorgery upon him—a desporate, determined character—who solamsly declared at that time, that if he were left the prison alive, he would wreak his vongeages

Thus are seen in the same issue of the Times, grave and elaborate editorial making deductions ostensibly from the testimony, which deductions are flatly at variance with the facts as reported in another part of the paper. In its political course the Times never seems to think facts are at all necessary to the reliability of its articles; but in forming a theory upon evidence in a case of murder, it is generally considered necessary to read the evidence, and it is certainly the height of blundering and stupidity to give the public a new theory in one part of a newspaper, and at the same time furnish a flat contradiction to all its premises in another. Decidedly our young friends of the Times must be more industrious if they intend to compete with the HSRALD in the newspaper field.

THE CORRUPTION COMMITTEE AT WASHINGTON. We understand that some startling developements may be expected from the Lobby Committee at Washington, now about ready to report to the House of Representatives the results of their arduous labors. From what appears in several of our exchanges, it will turn out that most of the leaders of the republican party at Washingtoninsiders and outsiders-about the time of their contest for the present Speaker, were implicated. in some way or other, in these lobby corruptions Among other things, it is said there is some tan gible foundation for the charge made by a Western editor (of which we know nothing), to wit .that Horace Greeley pocketed a small lobby check of a thousand dollars, on account of the Des Moines Improvement Company. In the meantime it appears that the accused has gone out westward to prosecute the offending editor for libel, and to deliver, en route, a course of lectures while the Lobby Committee have been hunting him up in vain as a witness. Altogether, from he researches of this committee, our readers may expect some very curious and valuable lobbs disclosures, and particularly useful in reference to future inquiries of the same kind. The chances are that during this wretched administration of Pierce we shall have the proofs before it is over, of a larger variety and a greater mass of spoils and plunder corruptions than under all the other corrupt or weak administrations, from Van Buren to Fillmore, inclusive. Let us, then, be thankful for the prospect which we have of a good old fashioned honest administration from and after the fourth of March.

## Police Intelligence. PARTHEBRUIT DEFRICULTY-CHARGE OF LARGERY .- AR

amination relative to a charge of grand farcesy, resently preferred by Mr. Weldon, of the firm of Weldon & Thorp, brokers, at No. 2 Wall street, against his partner, Mr. George W. Thorp, has been going on for some days before Justice Connolly. The amount involved is \$1,685 and this Mr. Weldon charges was stolen from the safe by money, but claims that it belonged to him, and that he do not steal it. The testimony is all in, and the case where the steamed up and adjusticated upon in a few days.

## BY PRINTING AND MAGNETIC TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting News from Washington.
THE CABINET—WEO IS TO BE PREMIER?—THE NEXT
SPEAREBER!P—THE NEWLY ELECTED SENATORS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1857. The Cabinet is still the talk. It is generally believed here that Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, will be Socretary of State Mr. Black is now Chief Justice of the Supreme-Court of Pennsylvanis, and is one of the most distin ed jurists of that State. He is a man of very great ability and force of character, and of integrity beyond represents was elected to his present position as the democratic He was elected to his present position as the democratic candidate in 1865, and ran ahead of his party ticket some twenty thousand votes in the State. He is a come onservative, national democrat, and is at this momen one of the most popular men in Pennsylvania.

A leading democratic Senator informed me to-day that g etter was in circulation, largely signed by extreme South. ern men, asking Mr. Buchanan, in case he took his Secre-tary from the South, that he would take a representative man-which means a filibuster-and hoped that man me that if he (Mr. Buchanan) took Walker that he never would be confirmed by the Senate.

Corcoran, the banker, and others, who have grown rick out of the government, who are laboring to put Bright in

The Speak crabip of the next Congress is already brought in the market. Several members of the new Congrare now here. Thomas L. Harris, of Illinois, is pressed the Northwest. It is considered due to Illinois to quence of Richardsen's defeat to take a man from that

The Committee of the House have sent to Utica for several witnesses to come to Washington to teetify in regard to the part taken by the Hon. O. E. Matteson, in regard to certain lands granted to Western railroads. It thought that some interesting facts will be brought out relative to the last elections, and the means used choose members to the next Congress.

The new Senators from Indiana, Mesers. Bright and

Fitch, arrived last night, and will present their credentials, and ask to be sworn in to-morrow. A protest will. be entered on the part of the republicans from that State. which has been sent here, against their taking their seats, based on the ground that they were not legally elected. They will, however, take their seats, and the question will be referred to the Judiciary Committee

Breaking Up of the Ice in the Rivers. GREAT RISE OF THE HUDSON—THE DOCKS AT TROY SUBMERGED. TROY. Feb. 8-8 P. M.

o'clock this morning and continues to rice at the rate of a foot an hour. It is now about six feet over the docks. A large quantity of ice from the Mohawk and Hees rivers has broken up and the river is clear as far down as two miles below the nail factory. It is rising very hast now. It rose four feet between four o'clock and a quarter to seven this evening. The nail factory is about a mile and a half south of Troy. OVERFLOW OF THE SCHUYLKILL-BAILROAD UNDER

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 8, 1857. There is a heavy freshet in the Schuylkill river. As Norristown the railroad track is covered six feet. The coupants of the mills along the river are moving their goods and machinery from the lower stories, as much damage is auticipated. The loo had moved at Manayunk, out is still tight opposite this city.

THE LONG ERIDGE AT WASHINGTON CARRIED AWAY -SUSPENSION OF TRAVEL. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1857.

A great portion of the wood work of the Long Bridge, between Washington and the Vi-ginia side of the Potom was swept away by ice to day, and carried down the river. The wood work was at each end. The Wasi and and the masonry in the middle remains firm. There s much ice still gorged above the bridge. No commun cation has been had with Alexandria, and consequ he bridge and is prostrated.

THE ORIO CLEAR OF ICE.

PITTENURG, Feb. 8, 1857. The Obio river is falling at Pittaburg, Cincinnati and ouisville, and is nearly clear of ice.

The canal at Louisville is filled with boats which put in or protection against the ice, and this prevents boats rom passing down.

CHREAPEAKE BAY AGAIN NAVIGABLE.

BAITIMORN, Feb. 8, 1867.
No mail has been received to-day south of Washington. Our harbor is open sgain, and the steamer Herald go own to Annapolis yesterday, and will come up with the bark Swan to weakened, and in the bay it is all adrift, and will be driven out to-night by the northwest gale which is now prevailing.

From Philadelphia.
SUICIDE OF AN INSANE MAN-FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1867. George W. Watson, proprietor of Concert Hall, commited suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a refor at a barber's abop. He has been insane for more ial, whence he had gone to the barber's ac

The office of Godey's "Ladies' Book" was damaged by water this afternoon, in consequence of a triffing fire in an upper story of the building.

Accident on the Andson River Railroad. ALBANT, Feb. 7, 1867.

An emigrant up train over the Hudson River road, ran off the track early this morning, between Poughkoopsic and Rhinebeck. Several persons were hurt. A man and a woman, passengers, were fatally injured. One woman had ber thigh broken.

Explosion of a Steam Boiler. Oswago, Feb. 7, 1867 The boiler in the each, blind and door factory of John Harchs, near the depot, exploded this afternoon with a nemendous report, demolishing the building and scalding one person and injuring several others slightly.

Borron, Feb. 8, 1867. It is thawing steadily here, with the thermometer 47 degrees above the freezing point, and the weather thick and rainy.

Cotton—Prices firm at previous quotations; sales moderate. Wool—A good demand continues, with a small-stock; sales of the week 45,200 lbs. Printing cloths—Sales 47,500 pioces.

Work Effect the Legialature.

WHARFAGE IN NEW YORE.

Mr. John J. Beiliy's built relative to wharfage provides as follows:—ist. That from the east side of pier No. 2, in the East river, to the west side of pier No. 3, shall, from the Soth day of March to the 20th day of December of cook year, he reserved and set apart for the use of canal boats and river barges ougaged in transporting property from the canals of this State to tide water. 3d. Empowers barbor masters to prohibit and prevent any other craft from occupying the space thus allotted for the benefit of canal boars and barges, and in case any vessel docucocupy such wharves, it gives power to the harbor masters to remove them when their beriks are needed forboats. 3d. in case of resistance of the owner or master
of such vessel to move when required by the proper offcor, initiat a penalty of 250, to be recovered in the same
manner as in provided for in the act entitled "An act
relating to harbor masters of the part of New York,"
passed March 18, 1860. 4th. Nothing in the act to impair the right of the owners of the above named plers tocollect the legal rates of wharfage.

STRUCK JURIER.

STAUCK JURIAS.

Mr. Varnum has introduced a bill to provide for struck.

Juries in cases of intricacy and difficulty in the SupremaCourt; also a bill to confirm conveyances of real estatemade by alexa to citizens; also one to extend the time
to Mr. Cram for docking in front of his premises at Gowsinus, provided the lines of the Harbor Commissionersbe not exceeded.

The Croton Reservoir, bill and the bill amendatory of

The Croton Reservoir bill and the bill amendatory of the Central Park act have gone to a third reading.

GARROTERS ABOUT - Mr. William Hall, while on his way home about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, was at-A tail man came up behind, and putting his arm abou his neck, held him until he had abstracted his watch and took his gold stude and sleeve buttons. The fellow had on a plush cap and gray overcoat. A neck shawl was wrapped about his face as as to hide his features compictely, and he could therefore not be identified. Afterne had committed the robbert he ran off, and Mr. Hall regaining his self possession, drew his pistol and fred, but without offeet; he effected his escape. Mr. Hall proceeded to the third district station house, and informed the Captain of the occurrence.

Navat Intelligence.
The storeship Supply, Commander Porter, from Smyrns, has arrived in the Southwest Pass, with forty-one camels for the United States government. Officers and